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and Mr. Maxson surmises that a knowledge of German Pietism such as Cotton Mather shows may have contributed to the revival efforts of Edwards in 1734. This surmise is precarious in view of Edwards's silence on the point in the letters to Erskine where he shows himself aware of the international aspect of the Awakening, but it is probable enough that there were preparations for the seemingly sudden social change to powerful emotional experiences. Like most of his predecessors, Mr. Maxson exaggerates the emotional apathy and routine observances of the churches before the revival excitement. New England, however, was reading and republishing Bunyan's *Grace Abounding* and when Mr. Maxson characterizes the new evangelical piety of the Awakening as "the life of God in the soul of man", we remind ourselves that the work of Henry Scougal, from whom the phrase comes, was republished in Philadelphia in 1725 and again in 1730. Scougal's conception of religion was, to be sure, remote both from the revivalist conversion type and a passionless doctrinal orthodoxy, but the interest in it may imply that preparations for a time of vivid personal experience were not limited in the Middle Colonies to the preaching of Frelinghuysen and the Tennents.

The interesting chapter on Whitefield the Pacificator emphasizes amiable and generous traits of the great preacher and his willingness to correct his own errors. Enthusiasm for this hero, however, makes Mr. Maxson a partizan in the conflicts of the time. It is not a discriminating historian who speaks of Whitefield's critics as gnashing their teeth at him or pronounces Whitefield's attack on the tutor of Harvard College a censure well deserved. He reduces to passing mention certain hysterical and pathological phenomena. He speaks of "the excesses of a few under the frenzied leadership of Davenport", but in other references takes Davenport under his protection. Judging by his account we are to believe that revival methods in the Middle Colonies were relatively free from the extravagances which discredited and checked the movement in New England.

FRANCIS A. CHRISTIE.

History of Journalism in the United States. By GEORGE HENRY PAYNE. (New York and London: D. Appleton and Company. 1920. Pp. xx, 453. \$2.50.)

WHEN colleges and Chautauquas established educational gateways into the profession of journalism, they created a demand for instruction in the history of that profession. Obviously the preparation of a course of lectures on such a subject inevitably suggests the publication of a book. Such was the genesis of Professor J. M. Lee's volume on the *History of American Journalism*, which was published in 1917. Mr. Payne's book springs from a similar origin, since the author recently lectured upon this topic at Cooper Union.

In narration, this book compares favorably with its predecessors. The story is compact, but it moves to a lively tune, and is widely allusive. The personal human interest is widely kept in the foreground, and Mr. Payne reveals a keen perception of the dramatic values of his subject.

The index is satisfactory. There is a good bibliography, for which the author acknowledges his indebtedness to Mr. James W. Davis. It covers twenty-nine pages. It is gratifying to find the local histories of nineteen states listed, and surprising that others are not mentioned at all. Among recent important books one must note the omission of John L. Heaton's *Story of a Page; Thirty Years of Public Service and Public Discussion in the Editorial Columns of the "New York World"* (Harper, 1913). Henry Watterson's reminiscences are also overlooked, though Mr. Payne quotes "Marse Henry" in the text.

There are nine appendixes, the most interesting of which are William Cullen Bryant's Index Expurgatorius of words, and Horace Greeley's letter declaring his political independence of Seward and Weed.

It is at times uncertain whether Mr. Payne is writing a history of journalism or of democracy. He visualizes the two as the legs on which civilization marches forward, and his story relates to political journalism only. Of journalism as a business, of commercial and industrial journalism, of religious and scientific journalism, this book shows no trace of remembrance. The figures which Mr. Payne projects upon the screen, as the dominant men of the profession, are crusading political and professional reformers and partizan editorial writers. He goes so far as to say that the greatness of journalism is due to the spirit of such men as Lundy, Birney, Lovejoy, and Garrison. Perhaps it is still open to debate whether journalism should be primarily concerned with the discovery and dissemination of news, or with the advocacy of beliefs.

This book would be described with more precision if it were entitled "Relations between Journalism and Politics in the United States from Colonial Times to the End of the Civil War Period".

In a sufficiently leisurely manner Mr. Payne surveys the beginnings of journalism in the colonies, and thereafter keeps rather closely to the well-beaten path that leads around Newspaper Row in New York City. This course is commendable if one is to write some interesting lectures, introducing to the study of journalism as a profession, but it is not likely to produce an adequate history of that profession, dealing justly with all sections of our country.

Here are 382 pages of text, and virtually one-half of them are devoted to journalism prior to 1800. The next sixty-five years claim 135 pages, and the story is well told, with the spot-light lingering on Cincinnati, Washington, and New York, chiefly on the last named. This arrangement of space leaves only fifty-eight pages for the period from

1865 to 1920, the period of Dana, Nelson, Watterson, and Ochs, of Pixley, Otis, Grady, Pulitzer, and Hearst, the period of the extraordinary development of Melville E. Stone's great news-gathering association, and of its rival, the United Press. Should not this emphasis be exactly reversed? Colonial journalism might be estimated in fifty-eight pages. After all, the Zenger trial looms larger in the history of law than in that of journalism. Two hundred pages would be none too many for the survey of the growth of journalism during the last fifty years.

In passing, it may be worth while to question whether Franklin's literary debt to Addison was important enough to justify a triple repetition of it (pp. 31, 32, 44). Among the typical journalists of our day, above-mentioned, Mr. Payne ignores Pixley, Otis, and Ochs. So far as this book is concerned, the latest event in the history of journalism on the Pacific coast is the murder of James King of William in 1855. Mr. Payne is aware that Hearst (upon whom his glance falls kindly) came from California, but Brisbane is barely mentioned, and Grady is equally evanescent, in a foot-note. Col. M. H. DeYoung, of the *San Francisco Chronicle*, will scarcely believe that a book on the history of journalism could be written without alluding to him, but Mr. Payne has done it. John W. Forney's name is twice mentioned as important, but no one can find in this book the reason why.

The question of the ownership of newspapers, either in the form of a chain of them possessed by one man (Hearst is not the only multiple journalist), or as a part of the battery of some syndicate, is not touched by Mr. Payne, nor does he consider the problem of advertisements. He makes no reference to Mr. Stone and the Associated Press, nor to the United Press. Recently, a well-known Socialist has published a furious indictment of the Associated Press and of leading newspapers in various sections of our country on the ground of alleged injustice, suppression of facts, and downright falsehood. No one would learn from Mr. Payne's book that there is a Socialist press, or a Labor press, or that anyone harbors serious grievances against the institution of journalism as now established and conducted.

CHARLES H. LEVERMORE.

John Marshall and the Constitution: a Chronicle of the Supreme Court. By EDWARD S. CORWIN. [Chronicles of America series, vol. XVI.] (New Haven: Yale University Press. 1919. Pp. ix, 242.)

The Fight for a Free Sea: a Chronicle of the War of 1812. By RALPH D. PAINE. [*Id.*, vol. XVII.] (*Ibid.* 1920. Pp. xi, 235.)